RADICAL TARIFF REFORM.

The New Bill as Made Public Redeems Democracy's Piedges.

THE FREE LIST GREATLY ENLARGED.

A Full and Manly Statement by Chairman Wilson Giving the Main Features of the New Measure.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 27 .- The tariff bill prepared by the Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee was given to the public to-day, It deals entirely with the customs and administrative branches of the subject. The internal revenue portion is left in

Mr. Wilson, the chairman of the com-mittee has prepared the following state-ment, which was given out this morning

with the bill:
The Democratic members of the Committee on Ways and Means have feit as none chers could feel the momentous responsibility resting upon them and the surpassing magnitude, difficulty, and deli-cary of the duty assigned them of framing

the bill they were called on to reform is a vast and labyrinthian system of class taxation, the culmination of eighty cars' control of the taxing power by a ew great interests, gathering on to their rain a host of petty toll gatherers.

It was carefully framed to prevent, as ong as possible, what its author called any monkeying with the tariff," by which he meant any successful effort of the people to undo or to lessen the bounes which its beneficiaries were permitted write therein in their own words and eir own figures. It transferred to the free proper and fruitful revenue articles, ere most of the taxes paid by the peowere received by their government greatly increased the rate on those cles where all or most of the taxes mid by the people went into private cof-And it was burthened about by many defences, chief among which are a wept and garnished treasury and a swolen and colossal scale of permanent exenditure. Such are the conditions that ronted us at the threshold of our

Its Main Features.

mmittee have welcomed informa on and counsel from every trustworthy ce and while they do not expect their to escape just criticism in all of its ctalls, they do present it to the country s the result of months of patient, anx sus toil and of an honest desire to dis arge their duty, purged of all taint of all and personal favoritism or prejudice main features are two. First, the option, whenever it seemed practical ous: They frequently cone al a rate of taxation too enormous to be submitted of if expressed in ad valorem terms, as he duty of 8 cents on a hundred pounds on salt in bulk, which amounts to over ghtly on the expensive article consumed y the rich, as a tax of \$30 on all houses would be little or nothing on the great nansion and very high on the humble ministration, for counting and weighing the custom house are done by the heapest and most easily corrupted la-or, while ad valarem rates are assessed the best paid and most responsible raisers. The ad valorem system has worked well in practice, is essentially the fair system because it is a tax upon the actual value of an article, and was declared by Mr. Clay himself to be in the cy and according to every sound princi-le of justice entitled to the preference and vindicated by long trial.

The holdest innovation of the bill is its large free list of raw material. Taxes upon production are double wrongs. They gather and cumulate on the customer of the finished product. They hurt labor by gather and cumulate on the customer of the finished product. They hurt labor by narrowing the market for what it produces. Coal and iron are the foundations of modern industry. Material progress is measured by the amount of their consumption. No other country can supply them as abundantly or cheaply as we can. No possible competition can interfere with our own producers, a few miles in the interfer of the country. Remoteness from the sources of supply is in likely enough disadvantage to any section of the country without further burdens in tariff taxes. Untaked over, coal, lumber, wool and other fibers must humensely stimulate production in certain parts of our country. The thin edge of American manufactures has entered every country. With release from taxes upon their materials there is no limit to the growth of our foreign trade. This will more than compensate to the home producers of raw material, who, tariff or no tariff, control all the interior of the country for any apprehended loss of markets anywhere along the seaboard. Its incalculable advantage to labor is apparent. In every great line of manufactures we can broduce in six months to nine months enough for our home market. We can out rid of our foreign terms market. We can out rid of line of manufactures we can broduce in six months to nine months enough for our home market. We can get rid of our surplus only by foreign trade. As long as we have taxes on the materials of industry we cannot build up that trade. Hence the other alternative of trusts to keep down in production to the home market. The workingman can see whether his inferests is with a system that represents production and rots him of ensployment, or with a system that sives natural and healthy play to production and emancipates him from trusts and like combinations of capital.

Sa i i a see he Schedale.

Still acros be Schedule.

As to details of the bill I will briefly re we have transferred to the free list quite number of articles, used in manufactures, the most important of which is ture, the now important of which is sulphuric acid, one of the corner-stones of all chemical industry. The duty on stor oil is reduced from eighty-five to thirty-five cents per gallon, and the duty on itsseed 60, which was secretly raised to thirty-two cents by the conference committee on the McKinley bill, after each house had openly voted for a lower duty, we put at fifteen cents a scillon. Pic lead being reduced from two to one cent a pound, lead paints are correspondingly reduced.

The McKinley bill increased the duty on The McKinley bill increased the duty on point propared for smoking to \$12 a gound in the vain hope of lessening its supertation. The custom house officers on the Pacific coast declare that this increase of duty has simply placed in the hands of smugglers the bringing in of optim to the demoralization of the custom service, and the loss of over half a million revenue. The duty proposed is believed to be collectable and will put the traffic under government control and under government control and

supervision.

In the pottery schedule substantial reductions are made. Plain white ware is dropped from the high schedule in which it mysteriously crowded itself. Decorated ware is reduced from sixty to forty-five per cent. Undecorated from fifty-five to forty.

combinations have kept up the prices to consumers under the shelter of duties averaging a hundred per cent. a reduction of more than one-half has been made in all the large sizes. There is no doubt that these rates will permit a very healthy growth of the industry here.

in plate glass reductions are made, the largest sizes from 50 cents to 30 cents per square foot. Of slivered from 60 to 35 cents. In the iron and steel schedule we egan with the free ore. The discovery immense deposits of Bessemer ores in the lake region and of foundry ores in Alabama has rapidly swept us to the leadership of the world in the production of iron and steel, and brought near at hand our undisputed supremacy in the great field of manufactures. The use of steam shovels reduces the cost of mining to a point where the wages paid "natural labor" are irrelevant. Pig iron was reduces from \$1.72, page tog which is higher in proportion than the rest of the schedule, because of cheap freight rates on foreign pig, it being a favorite freight

has kept up prices so many years in other producers will soon need profection more against Mr. Carnegle at Pilisburg and Mr. Stirling at Chicago than against

foreign producers.

The residue of the schedules varies from 25 to 30 per cent, wood screws being from 25 to 30 per cent, wood screws being put at the latter figure. Beams and girders are 35 per cent, because of the waste in cutting beams and the variety of lengths and sizes, and also of the frequent necessity of changing the rolls in making beams and sirders, because of the irregular quantities and lengths and sizes of orders. Tin plates are reduced to 40 per cent, a little more than one-half of the McKinley rate. This one-half of the McKinley rate. This is a revenue duty, and at the same time enough to permit any existing mills to live and flourish.

Cheaper grades of pocket cutiery are 35 per cent., higher grades 45. Table cutlery is put at 35 per cent. These are very substantial reductions from present rates, which being specific reach in some grades of pocket cutiery as high as 30 per cent., but with release of taxes on raw materials, especially on pearl and ivory for handles, seems ample. Both copper ores and pig copper are

made free, we being large exporters of the latter, and the duty serving only to enable the producers to sell higher to our people than to foreigners. Nickle is free. Lead ore has a small

Nickle is free. Lead ore has a small duty of 15 per cent. Pig lead one cent a pound. Silver lead ores are restored to the free list. Unmanufactured lum-ber is free. Manufactured is put at 25 per cent., with the proviso that if any export duties are charged on foreign lumber it shall be admitted only at the rates now existing.

Sugar and Tobacco.

Sugar has been a difficult subject to deal with. Raw sugar was transferred to the free list by the McKinley bill, beause nearly all the taxes paid on

paired revenue. We make the rates 31 and \$1.25 per pound on wrapper leaf and 35 cents and 50 cents per pound on filler tobacco, unstemmed and stemmed in each. Manufactures of tobacco are put at 40 cents. Cigars are reduced from \$4.50 per pound and 25 per cent, which is believed to be the most productive revenue rate, and is higher than the law of 1883.

Live animals are put at 20 per cent. Live animals are put at 20 per cent Barley is reduced from 30 cents per bush Barley is reduced from 30 cents per bushe to 20 per cent, which is about 12 cents Breadstuffs, of which we are immense exporters, are made free, except when imported from countries putting duties on our like products, in which case the duty

Fresh vegetables, fruits, eggs, and like of our own consumers, largely the working people of the cities. Salt in bulk is free; in packages the

Salt in bulk is free; in packages the salt is free, but the covering dutiable at rates prescribed for like articles.

The tariff on spirits is put at double the internal revenue rates on like spirits, and some slight reduction is made on still wines, mait liquors, ginger ale, and like beverages in the interest of increased revenue. The duty on sparkling wines is likewise slightly reduced for the same reasons, that on champagne being put at reasons, that on champagne being put a 87 per dozen quarts, as against \$8 in th tekinley bill and \$6 in the law of 1883.

Cotton Manufacturers.

In cotton manufactures substantial re-ductions are made, especially on cheap sloths and prints, and the existing system

cloths and prints, and the existing system of taxing by count of threads in the square inch is retained.

Hemp and flax are made free; dressed line of hemp and flax, i cent and 11-2 cents, respectively. Burlaps and cotton and grain bagging are put at 15 per cent, but when imported for covering articles

be exported are duty free. Wool is made free. This takes the stills under woollen manufactures, begets the hope that they may recover have been for a quarter of a century nd that we may get woollen goods a reasonable rates, instead of at duties that on the common grades frequently reach the common grades frequently reaches the common grades frequently reaches and the common grades frequently reaches the common grades frequently reaches and the common grades frequently reaches freaches frequently reaches frequently reaches frequently reaches f as goods are put at 40 per cent. Clothing to per cent., rates higher than the con-ities desired, but deemed temporarily ne-

seary because our manufacturers have wools of the world that they will hav o learn the art of manufacturing with free wool. A silding scale is therefore added by which the rates in the woollen schedule re to come down five points with the lapse of five years. Carpets, an industry in which we will soon be independent of competition, are put at 35 per cent. for Axminster, Mosquette and Wilton, 39 per cent. for Brussels, while common grades go down to 20 per cent.

The bill provides that the duty shall be removed from wood on March 1st, and refused.

uced on woolien goods July 1st. In the silk schedule the reduction of

ates is smaller than in cotton or wooller

cent. Leather gloves are classified according to material and length, and are unifermly rated at specific duties, which average not over 25 per cent, on the com-mon varieties, and near 10 per cent, or he fine lamb and kid gloves. In the atters' plush, are put on the free list The duty on cut diamonds, pearls, and other precious stones is increased.

Free Works of Art.

Works of art, I am delighted to say, are put back on the free list. The above is a rapid summary of the chief changes made by the proposed bill, and will give a very satisfactory idea, I believe, of its general structure. It is estimated that it will reduce revenue on the basis of the transferators of 1822 about 50.000. importations of 1892 about \$50,000,000, with immensely larger decrease of tax burens to the American people. The ad-Reductions on Glass and Iron.

In common window glass, where close amendments, suggested by experience of the charged Signor Gluseppe Zanardelli, president of the Chamber of Deputies, with Congress, and the changes proposed in the formation of a Cabinet. ninistrative law is reported with a few

VOLUME OF BIG FIGURES.

Annual Report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.-The annual report of Mr. Joseph S. Miller, of West Virginia, Commissioner of Internal Revbulky volume of over two hundred pages, not including tables, is made up entirely of statistical information. No mention is made of income tax, or increase in the rate of taxation on distilled spirits, mal-

from internal revenue have run along on a continuous upward-sliding scale, not-withstanding that during the period noted several reductions in rates and remis-alons of taxation have been enacted. The receipts were \$116,00,000 in 1886; \$115,000,000 in 1887; \$124,000,000 in 1888; \$130,000,000 in 1889; \$142,000,000 in 1890; \$146,000,000 in 1891; \$153, 000,000 in 1892; and \$161,000,000 in 1893.

lected were last year as follows: Feoria, \$18,438,000: Louisville, \$11,825,000; Cincin-Louis, \$8,474,000; New York city, \$6,439,000;

Brooklyn \$5,132,000; Springfield, \$5,105,000 Newark, \$4,286,000; Philadelphia, \$4,128,000 000; Milwaukee, \$3,627,000; Baltimore, \$3,-62,000; Covington, \$3,23,000; Lexington, \$3,48,000; Lawrenceburg, \$3,744,000; Roch-ester, \$2,620,000; St. Paul, \$2,610,000; Boston, \$2,563,000; Pittsburg, \$2,563,000; Lancaster, \$2,362,000; Detroit, \$2,151,000; Petersburg, \$1,864,000; San Francisco, \$1,793,000; Ashe ville, \$1,448,000; Nashville, \$1,145,000.

There has been a decrease of over \$90,000 in the amount collected for chewing and smoking tobacco, which is attributed to the operation of the new law permitting the sale of tabacco "in hand" by farmers and retail dealers. In cigars, cigarettes

receipts. Nearly four and a half millions

the bounty on sugar has had the effect, so

SPAIN WILL NOT LET UP.

The Sultan's Proposal for Peace at Melilla

Christing presided at the Cabinet coundemanded that Melilla be opened

ne proposals made by the envoy, a sclared that unless Spain's terms we recepted he would resume shelling

CRISPI ADVISES THE KING.

He Thinks that the Italian Government is in a Bad Way.

ROME, Nov. 26.-King Humbert had a long interview to-day with Signer Crispi. The ex-Premier discussed the poiitical situation with great franknes He said that the position of the govern

ment was exceedingly grave, and that Giolitti was greatly to be blamed for the difficult turn of affairs.

After Crispi left, ex-Premier di Rudini and Admiral Brin, last Minister of Foreign Affairs, were received by the King. COLLECTOR SIMMONS'S APPOINTEES

The Names of Some of These Were Made Public Yesterday.

RALEIGH, Nov. 27.-Special.-Mr. F. M. Simmors, the new collector of internal revenue, to-day made public the follow ing appointments; General store-keeper with headquarters at Ruleigh, Dr. Ceorgi Blacknell, of Raleigh, and J. Brat Grimes, of Pitt; division deputies, W. P. Taylor, of Hertford, John C. Parker, o Jones, W. T. Cohn, of Pamileo, W. C. Troy, of Cumberland, W. F. Gloson, of Richmond Harry Stubbs, of Martin, Samuel Woods, of Caswell, and J. Wiley Jones, of Wake.

Complained of the Pope's Policy.

ROME, Nov. 27,-It is stated on eat authority that the Vatican has eived precise information that during the event visit of Count Kalnoky, the Austro Jungarian Prime Minister to King Hun Franco-Russian policy, and declared that its Holiness ought not to abandon Catho-ic Austria and Italy. It is said that count Kainoky also declared that an un-erstanding should be arrived at with the fathean. Saranity provides at the Verille Vatican. Serenity prevails at the Vaticar onfirms the report that a reduction wil

The Nacoochee's Narrow Escape.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—The steame Nacoochee, Captain Smith, which arrived it this port last night from Savannah had a narrow escape from serious disas-ter while proceeding to the sea from Sa-vannah. The Nacoochee was in colvannah. lision with the British steamer Straths von, the latter striking her on the star board side abast the fore rigging. The Nacoochee had her stem badly twisted ou of shape from the hawse pipe to some dis-tance below the water line. The Nacoo-chee will go on the dock for repairs. The Strathavon returned to Savannah for

Zanardelli Undertakes the Task,

RICHMOND, VA., TUESDAY NOVEMBER 28, 1893.

and North Carolina.

FACTS ABOUT TOBACCO AND WHISKY

Consul General Smythe Writes From Haiti to The Times-Hoge and His Consulahlp-Other News.

TIMES BUREAU, RAPLEY BUILDING, WASHINGTON, NOVEMBER 27, 1893. One week from to-day will find the Fifty-second Corgress in session, with all of its varied and tremendous responsibillities awaiting direction at the hands of a Democratic majority. The obligations are weighty and of the very gravest character, and yet no man who has confidence in the integrity of men, and who is firmly fixed in his advocacy of Democratic principles, will doubt that the final results will justify every hope reposed in the party, and vindicate every belief as to its sincerity and steadfastness. This week will be one of reports,

ness. This week will be one of reports, and beginning to-day, the heads of the departments will succeed each other in giving, to the public detailed accounts of their respective departments, for the fiscal year ending June 3, 1833.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Mr. Joseph S. Miller, of West Virginia, has completed a most interesting report, and from it the following is of interest to Virginians and North Carolinians:

Of Interest to Virginians.

The aggregate internal revenue collections made and reported to the Com-missioner of internal Revenue during the fiscal year ended June 20, 1896;

Virginia-Aggregate collections: Second collection district, \$1,864,252,16; Sixth col-lection district, \$1,048,296,12. lection district, \$1,005,29-12.
North Carolina — Aggregate collections:
Fourth collection district, \$977,480.52.
Number of illicit stills seized during the
fiscal year ended June 30, 1805:

Second Virginia district, 1 still destroyed; Sixth Virginia district, to stills destroyed. Fourth North Carolina district, 44 stills de-troyed, 11 removed, and 9 persons arrested Fifth North Carolina district, 198 stills destroyed, one removed, and 15 per-sons arrested.

sons arrested.
Under the provisions of the act of May 5, 1822, 13,243 Chinese residents registered throughout the United States, Of this number 27 registered in Virginia and a registered in North Carolina, while outside of the Pacific States, Illinois headed the list with the largest number of Chinese residents 1,019.

The total amount of tobocco, rnuft, chars, and cigarettes produced and taxed

for the fiscal year ending line 30, 1803, or the fiscal year ending line 30, 1803, ons 279,726,002 pounds, Of this amount 5,413,449 pounds was exported. The imount imported was 370,702 pounds. amount imported was 310,002 pounds.
Cigars and cheroots taxed, 4,814,-22,117; quantity imported, 2,247,055;
cigarettes taxed, 3,176,605,700; quantity
experted, 307,827,390.
The following are the statistics for Virginia and North Carolina:

Vinginia—Number of factories, 217;
rounds of tobacco used for cigars, 2,505,-

pounds of tobacco used for eigar-1,974,275 clears manufactured 130,836,613; cigaraties manufactured,

3,234,072 pounds; sugar, 2,280,724

no. 185 pounds; stems, 115,498 licorice, 1,610,703 pounds; sugar, aggregate quantities of the different

31, 1892, were—
Virginia—Piug, 34,080,850 pounds; smoking, 3,538,300 pounds; smaff, 776,517 pounds;
on and, 8,245,884 pounds; total to be
zecounted for, 46,651,320 pounds; on hard
unsold, 8,170,190 peunds; exported in bond,
8,250,883 pounds; sold, 20,360,547 pounds;
stamps required for sales, 81,705,832,82.
North Carolina—Piug, 18,255,210 pounds;
smoking, 5,152,056 pounds; snuff, 71,630
pounds; on hand, 8,889,105 pounds; total
to be accounted for, 22,553,061 pounds;
on hand unsold, 10,825,545 pounds; exported in hond, 24,850 pounds; rold,
21,403,646 pounds; stamps required for pounds; stamps required for

ales, \$1,284,218.70.
The number of distilleries relatered and operated in 1892 were— Virginia-Total registered, 724: total

North Carolina—Total registered, 1,510; tal operated, 1,575. The number of gallons of spirits rectifuring the fiscal year ended June

ginia-Tid,691.00 gallons North Carolina-208,859.12 gallons. The total amount of distilled spirits

ed during the fiscal year ended June Virginia-1802, 1,838,769 gallons; 1803, 180,183 gallons. North Carolina-1892, 1,905,217 gallons;

1,504,128 gallons. uring the fiscal year Virginia produced 2.571 gallons of rye whisky, 2.407 gal-e sin, and 55,340 gallons of miscella-ous spirits and North Carolina pro-ced 2.508 gallons rye whisky, 400 galof rum, and 802,089 gallons of mis-

Oleomargerine-The receipts under the comargerine law during the fiscal year Virginia-Second district, \$2,072; Sixth istrict, \$1,136.

North Carolina-Fourth district, \$1,600; lifth district, SCS. There are five wholesale oleomargerine establishments in Virginia and sixty-five ne wholesale and twenty-six retail, with

o manufactories in either State. Neither Virginia nor North Carolina have yet established any beet sugar fac-tories, although a Nebraska firm has in ntemplation the establishment of such manufactory in Tidewater Virginia at n early date. Three hundred acres of and are under cultivation for beets hear Staumton, and the results so far so satisfactory that contracts fo raising beets are being entered into with farmers. It is claimed that from 2 to 3 per cent, more saccharine matter is ob-tained from beets grown in Virginia than those raised in the Northwestern

Consul Smythe to The Times.

The mail to-day brings letters from General Harry M. Smythe, minister to Haiti, and also the local papers giving Haiti, and also the local papers giving a description of the presentation of his credentials, and the State dinner tendered him by President Hypolite. The Virginia minister seems to be greatly pleased with the outlook in Haiti, and in a personal letter ventures the hope that splendid results may attend his efforts upon the part of this government. The papers, which are printed in French, report in full Minister Smythe's reply to President Hypolite's address of welcome. President Hypolite's address of welcome, and describes the occasion as one of unusual interest and elegance. He encloses a brief note to The Times, which I for-

ward, and which cannot fail to demonstrate the popularity of the paper.

Legation of the United States.

Port Au Prince, November 17.

Dear Times: I enclose a copy of the official Moniteur containing ceremonies of the reception of my letter of credence by President Hypolite. Before leaving I directed the State Department to subscribe for The Times as one of the two papers allowed my legation, but have not received it. All the indications seem favorable to the establishment of the best. vorable to the establishment of the best ed during the same period by \$28,000,000. relations with the Haitian government. During the next three months, with light and good results to the United States.

The Times will doubtless feel interest in the revenues, the treasury lost \$15,000,000 in the revenues, the treasury lost \$15,000,000 in the revenues. the 8th instant, which sratify me by results in Virginia and elsewhere, but which show a wholesome rebuke to boss methods in New York. With best wishes

for The Times, I am very truly,
Its Steadfast Friend.
HENRY M. SMYTHE.

Colonel Hoge and His Consulship. A telegram received here to-day recites the fact that Colonel J. Hampton Hoge, accompanied by his wife, have begun their journey eastward from El Paso, Texas. Just as soon as his location was definitely settled his wife, with emotions and heart promptings which only lovely, devoted women ran know starfed to the devoted women can know, started at once to join him, and under an influence which no good Virginian has yet ignored, he masters weakness, conquers appetite and returns, leaning upon a mysterious and impalpable power that has made weaklings of kings and given to faltering men a strength beyond comprehension. Dr. Edward Bedloe, late consul to Amoy,

told me that he had as yet received no official statement of the discharge of J. Hampton Hoge, who was appointed to that post. Dr. Bedloe gave some idea of the importance of the station by saying that \$12,000,000 worth of choice teas leave

that port annually.

When the midday train arrived here some days ago Mr. Thomas Nelson Page was among the passengers, and was so recorded. Mr. and Mrs. Page have taken up their temporary residence in the Shore-ham flats, and later on will occupy their new home on Massachusetts avenue.

A Congressman to Wed. An interesting nuptial ceremony will be At high noon Hon, William Horton Bower, member of Congress from the Eighth district of North Carolina, will lead to the altar the beautiful and highly accomplished Miss Annie Louise Mathaecomplicated Miss Annie Louise Matha-er, of Betalehem, Pa., who is at present visiting her uncle, a prominent resident visiting her uncle, a prominent resident of Newark. Congressman Bower left for Newark to-day, accompanied by rie friend, Mr. W. W. Scott, of North Caro-lina. The newly wedded pair will spend a few days in Boston and New York, re-turning to this city Saturday next.

Salem and Winston Post-offices. It is stated here that no action will e taken in the post-offices, at Salem and Vinston until after the 20th of Decem-Sam Smith is a prominent can didate for the post-office at Winston having been endorsed for the position

turning to this city Saturday next.

by both of the North Carolina senators; however, as he comes under the "ex-rule" his appointment is by no means

merly the Revenue Collector for the Fifth North Carolina district, and, al-

somal friend of Senator Ransom, and it is possible that a change in that office may be delayed beyond the expiration of his official tenure.

For the postmastership of Salem, Mr. Belo, brother of the gentleman of that name, of the "Galveston News," and brother-in-law of Mr. J. C. Buxton, whose name was prominently mentioned for the Revenue Collectorship of the Pifth North Carolina district; Mr. Winnin, a one-armed and one-legged ex-Confeder at sudder, and Mr. Keeland, the well known publisher of the old "Bloom Almanac," of Salem, are the candidates whose names are prominently mentioned with the chances presumably in favor of Mr. Belo, who has secured the endorsa-tion of the two senators from North Carolina.

Messrs. R. F. Patterson, of Richmond; G. L. Wimberley and wife, of North Carolina, and J. J. Hickok, of Richmond, are at the Metropolitan. Mr. S. W. Gutiare, of Lynchburg, is

at the St. James, and Mr. J. G. Tapp and wife, of Amissville, Va., are at the The following pensions have

been granted: been granted:
Virginia. Original widows, etc.—Virginia E. Shipley, Fredericksburg, Spottsylvania. Mexican War Survivors.—In crease, James F. Harrison, Gainesville, crease, James F. Harrison, Gainesville, Prince William; Merrill Carter, Roxbury,

Charles City. UNCLESAM'S CASH-BOX.

Report of Treasurer Morgan-A Review of

the Recent Flurry.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.-The Treasurer of the United States, Hon. D. N. Morgan, has submitted to Secretary Carlisle the annual report on the operations and condition of the Treasury. The net ordinary revenues for the fiscal rear were \$25,819,628.78, an increase of \$30,year were \$35,819,63,73, an increase of \$55,821,545.54 over those of the year before. The net ordinary expenditures were \$83,477,554.49, an increase of \$3,564,123,91. There was therefore, a decrease of \$7,571,779.37 in the surplus reverues, reducing them to \$7,341,642.29. Including the public gebt, the total receipts were \$772,871,214,78, and the total receipting \$773,073,08,09. total expenditures \$773,007,998.99.

The basiness of the Treasury has been enducted through the main office at Washington, pine sub-treasuries, five mints, five assay offices; and about one nated to act as United States depositories. Each of these institutions held part of the public funds, which amounted on June 39, 1892, to \$786,351.896.71, and on June 30, 1893, to \$746,538,655.58.

1893, to \$736,538,65538.

After setting apart those sums of gold, silver and United States notes, which were held for the redemption of certificates of deposit and treasury notes, there was left a reserve or general fund of \$187,012,740.71 in 1892, and \$168,167,291.58 in 1893. These amounts, however, included certain sums of certificates of deposit bonds and coupons which were unavail-able for any other purpose than the settlement of the Treasurer's account, and which, if canceled, would have left an actual available working balance of \$165, 945,486.60, and \$156,385,696.84 on the two dates, respectively. By September 30, this balance had been diminished to f149. 250,286.72, owing, of course, to a deficiency in the revenues. At the end of September, 1888, the Treasury held \$331,551,306 of gold, the largest amount ever reported. The largest amount of free gold ever held largest amount of see gold ever held largest amount of free gold ever held was \$218,818,223 in March of the same year.

INTERNAL REVENUE REPORT.

ward, and which cannot fail to demonstrate the popularity of the paper.

Legation of the United States,
Port Au Prince, November 17.

Dear Times: I enclose a copy of the official Moniteur containing ceremonies of the resemble of gold was caused partly by deficiencies in the revenues, but chiefly by the presentation of my letter of gold was caused partly by deficiencies in the revenues, but chiefly by the presentation of my letter of gold was caused partly by deficiencies in the revenues, but chiefly by the presentation of gold was caused partly by deficiencies in the revenues.

The Times will doubtless feel interest enough in my mission to justify me in saying that all the conditions here are agreeable, and life delightful. The climate is perfect, and the famed hospitality of Virginta seems cold compared to the upper classes in this wonderful country. Have just received New York papers of the 8th instant, which statify me by results in Vision 100 and a deficiency of \$19,00,000, in the revenues, the treasury lost \$15,000,000, and of gold, but the reserve fell off only \$2,000,000.

The amount of gold exported during the fiscal year was the largest ever taken out of the country or brought into it in any like period, being upwards of \$108.

that any considerable sums of notes have been presented for the metal.

With the exception of an increase of \$45,500,000 in the amount of treasury netes issued in the purchase of silver bullion, and a decrease of \$50,000,000 in the combined volume of gold certificates and cur

supplied by the treasury in exchange for gold certificates, and it is the first time

blined volume of gold certificates and currency certificates, there has been no important change in the public debt.

According to the revised estimates, the stock of money of all kinds in the country on June 30, was \$2,322,547,977, or rearly \$1,000,000 less than at the same time last year. This contraction took place notyear. This contraction took place not-withstanding the addition of \$15,500,000 to the stock of silver, and an increase of \$5,000,000 in the outstanding bank notes, and was caused of course, by the exports of gold. In July, however, there began a heavy return movement of the needs, supported by a rapid expansion of the hank man circulation. By the end of bank-note circulation. By the end of September the stock of gold was restored to what it was when the exports began. The total increase of the effective stock of money in the three months was no less than \$55.090,000, bringing it up to a figure much above the highest ever before reached. The Treasurer remarks that this sudden contraction and expansion within the space of eleven months affords a striking illustration of the degree of flexibility pos-

money in circulation, that is, outside of the Trea ury, on June 30, place it at \$1. 596.846,829, or about \$6,000,000 less than it was a year before. During the four months ending with October there was an increase of \$125,000,000, a record altogether without parallel in the history of the The aggregate of money in the hands of the people and the average per capita were thus brought to a higher figure than had over before been reached. The redemptions of United States paper currency have been unusually heavy, amounting to \$100,000 in the fifteen morths ending with October.

During the past two fiscal years there

was recoined nearly one-fifth part of the whole estimated stock of subsidiary sit have not proved popular. Some of them were rever taken out of the treasury, and treasury will be recoined at the expense of the management of the Exposition. It has not yet been decided what disposition

Although the nominal amount of counterfest coins and paper currency presented at the treasury was greater than in the previous year, the increase was less, pro-

previous year, the increase was tess, pro-pertionately, than the increase of the ancount of money handled.

Considerable additions were made to the bonds held in trust for national banks and for the Pacific Railroad sinking funds.

On account of the disturbed floancial condition of the country, there have been condition of the country, there have been some unusual incidents in the redemption of national bank notes. The first occurred in July and August, when the amounts received were less than they had ever been before since the establishment of the

been before since the establishment of the Redemption Agency at the Treasury. In September the receipts increased as rapid-ly as they had fallen off, and in October they were the heaviert in many months. The Treasurer concludes by urging that the vaults and safes in his office be put in better condition, in accordance with the commission appointed to investigate the recommendations made in the report of the present methods of this kind of construction.

SHOT FOR TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF A Quarrel Over a Debt for this Sum Ends

in a Bloody Fight. BRISTOL, TENN., Nov. 27 .- Special-News reached here this evening from Minch Port of a bloody fight over a two follar and a half debt. As near as your reporte r could get at the facts, Hob Thompson and James Mullins traded watches some time ago, and Thompson owed Mullins two dollars and fitty cents on the debt, which he failed to pay. Last ight the two men met while under the influence of liquor, and there being an ill-feeling existing, a quarrel began, which ended in a fight. Mullins shot Thomp-son three times, One of the balls struck Thompson in the back between the left shoulder blade and the backbone, co out in front. The wounded man will die. He is twenty-two years old and unmar-ried. Mullins is thirty years old, and has a wife and three children. He has

NEW ENGLAND EARTHQUAKE.

fled to the mountains.

Seismic Disturbances of a Pronounced Kind Frightens the People. BURLINGTON, VT., Nov. 27.—At 11:53 this forenoon a severe earthquake shook the buildings throughout the city. The duatton of the shock was in the vicinity of

fteen seconds, and it was accompanied by

low, rumbling noise.
Reports from Montreal are that the shock was very severe, people there rushing with fear into the street. It was feit as far south as Albany. Telegrams and telephone messages from surrounding towns report the shock as having occurred simultaneously throughout western nont. Dispatches from Montreal state that ousiness on the Board of Trade was en irely suspended for several minutes. Tele graph operators left their keys open, and rushed into the streets, while the upper cases in many printing offices were pled by the shaking buildings. The shock was felt throughout the province of Quebec,

A strange arrival lately took place at Barcelona. An old man of ninety, who had left the town in his youth to seek his fortune in America, re-appeared with a suite of over two hundred personsa very large family. He had been mar-ried three times, and brought back to Barcelona with him sixteen daughters, of whom six were widows and nine married, twenty-three sons, some of were widowers and others married; thirty-four grand-daughters, some of whom were married and forty-seven grandsons, and among the rest three great-grandsons. with their wives and husbands and children, made up the large family.

Was It the British Steamer Barlsey? LONDON, Nov. 27.—It is believed that the steamer seen to founder in the bay of Biscay during the recent hurricane, information of the sinking of which reach-of here Saturday, was the British steamer Harlsey. Her crew numbered twenty per-

DEACONS AND ELDERS.

BISHOP GRANBERY'S IMPRESSIVE ORDINATION SERMON.

Election Yesterday by the Methodist Con ference of Delegates to the General

Body-Touching Scene,

DANVILLE, VA., Nov. 27.-Special .-Sunday was a great day in Danville, and the pulpits of the churches of all denominations were filled by the ministers of the Conference. Eloquence filled the air. Bishop Granbery, at Main-Street church at Il A. M., was at his best. He took as his text, Acts vi., 1st to 4th verses, "The setting apart of deacons," and preached a most scholarly and spiritual

preached a most scholarly and spiritual sermon, in which he discussed all the varied responsibilities and requisites in the ministry and laity. He said:

1. The spiritual work of the Church of Christ is of supreme importance, and must not be subordinated to any other.

2. The work of the Church requires associated and organized effort between the ministry and laity.

3. The success of the Church demands the harmonious working of each part of the organism.

Ordained as Deacons.

Ordained as Deacons After the sermon the impressive ceremony of ordination to deacons orders was administered to the following class of fourteen: C. H. Galloway, E. M. Beckam, G. H. Spoener, W. C. Smith, Asa Driscoll, J. B. Winn, S. W. Day, and E. F. Garner.

Local preachers ordained: G. H. Ray, Jr., H. F. B. Martin, J. W. Shields, L. T. Hitt, R. S. Baughan, and W. B. Beauchamp,
A. S. J. Rice (ordained at Ashland, Va.,

A. S. J. Rice (ordained at Ashland, Va., last winter).

At 8 P. M., at Mt. Vernon church, Rev. Richard Ferguson preached an interesting and strong sermon, and the following were ordained elders by the Bishop, assisted by Revs. A. G. Brown, J. H. Amiss, W. V. Tudor, and J. C. Reed-viz., L. J. Phaup, J. L. Bray, T. N. Petts, A. R. Goodchild, M. S. Elliott, W. R. Proctor, R. T. Clark, D. B. Austin, and E. V.

R. T. Clark, D. B. Austin, and E. V. Carson.
This morning, at the opening of Conference, divine worship was conducted by Rev. C. E. Watts. At 10 A. M., as the order of the day, the lay brethren and the ministers assembled each to them-selves, and the votes were taken for the election of delegates to the General Con-ference, to meet next May in Memphis, Tenn. Each order votes separately, and elects of its own class.

Delegates to the tienera Conference

The result was as follows: Ministerial delegates—Five were elected on the first ballot. Votes cast, 194; necessary to a choice, 98. R. N. Sledd, 175; Paul Whitehead, 120; A. Coke Smith,
 110; W. E. Edwards, 196; A. G. Brown,
 106. The result of the second ballot taken for two others will be announced to-mor-

Lay delegates-J. P. Pettyjohn, J. Broadbury, W. W. Smith. Four other lay delegates will be elected tomorrow. A memorial was offered by Wright, C. C. Wertenbaker, H. M. Hope, and R. N. Siedd, praying the General Conference to allow the Virginia Conference to divide or not, when, and as it may see fit.
The following deacons, of one year, were

called, examined, and advanced to the class of the fourth year, except a. I. Moorman, whose name was at his own request crased from the roll to allow him to join the Universalist Church: J. W. Peckman, S. R. Drewry, E. H. Rawlings, S. W. Eason, W. B. Jett, J. A. Smith, R. H. Bennett, and J. H. Fille.

The Lynchburg district, Rev. Dr. J. P. Garland, P. E. reported more money raised for the missionary debt than any other. Memorial church, Lynchburg, Va., Rev. E. M. Peterson, pastor, raised over \$2,000 for missionsa this year. Cententary church, Lynchburg, Rev. W. H. Atwill pastor, has raised for all purposes this year nearly \$20,000. West End church, Manchester, Rev. E. T. Dadmun, pastor, has a fine report, having received 1,037 members in two pastors.

members in two years. Pronchers Passed,

Question 20 was called again. "Are the preachers blameless in life and ad-ministration?" And the following were ministration?" And the following were examined and passed: J. P. Garland, L. B. Hetty, E. M. Peterson, W. H. Atwill, J. L. Clark, J. H. Proctor, C. W. Turner, E. A. Gibbs, C. F. Comer, C. E. Watts, J. W. Hilldrup, J. E. Deshazo, W. E. Edwards, J. S. Hunter, J. H. Moss, J. C. Martin, H. J. Brown, J. E. McSparran, J. O. Moss, J. D. Fork-J. E. McSparran, J. O. Moss, J. D. Forkner, W. H. Christian, J. L. Pribble, M. L. Williams, W. F. Tület, T. H. Campbell, J. D. Hank, L. S. Reed, R. W. Watts, S. H. Johnson, W. A. S. Conrad, J. O. Moss, C. C. Wertenbaker, R. H. Gayle, R. B. Blankenship, R. O. Burton, J. L. Spencer, W. P. Jordan, C. R. James, T. O. Edwards, W. R. Smythey, W. A. Tompkins, J. E. Reed, G. C. Vanderslice, C. H. Green, A. A. Jones, J. B. DeBerry, C. L. Bane, R. M. Maxey, W. E. Allen, M. S. Colonna, W. W. Royall, W. W. Sawyer, Richard Ferguson, C. R. Taylor, J. W. S. Robins, T. J. Wray, B. S. Herrink, J. W. Stiff, C. D. Crawley, A. C. Jordan, J. H. D. Crawley, A. C. Jordan, J. H. Amiss, W. G. Starr, A. C. Smith, J. T. Whitely, J. T. Mastin, J. T. Routten, T. M. Simpson, W. H. Edwards, W. J. Twilley, C. H. Boggs, and C. B.

The Most Affecting Scene The most affecting scene of the Con-The most affecting scene of the Con-ference was when the name of Rev. Jacob Manning was called and the old warrior, who has been one of the most beloved and useful members of the Ch-ference for fifty-five years, rose and amid many tears from the brethan reviewed his work, and modestly at a cheerfully, and with a benediction, said that he felt that his work was done, and he wished to rest a little while before

Merritt.

that he felt that his work was done, and he wished to rest a little while before crossing the river. The case was referred to the committee. After singing "How Firm a Foundation," at the request of Rev. George C. Vanderslice, the members of the Conference presented through him to Brother Manning their love and a purse of \$50.

Hev. Langhorne Letich, of China, for-merly a member of the Virginia Confer-ence, delivered an interesting address on

China at a missionary mass-meeting this To Memory of Dr. Peterson.

To-night the memorial services were held. Only one memoir was to be read, that of Rev. Dr. P. A. Peterson, the only loss this year from the ministry. Dr. Paul Whitehead, his life-long friend, read the toughter and the procedure. pr. Paul whitehead, his arctions trient, read the touching and able paper, and after many touching tributes of love and admiration to their best beloved member, the Virginia Conference took final leave of this great and good man,

Telegraphic Brevities. WASHINGTON. Nov. II.-Secretary Carlisle has received the resignation of William Davis, collector of customs

Natchez, Miss. WEATHER PORECAST WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 21.—Virginia and North Carolina: Rain to-night; clear-ing Tuesday morning; winds shifting to west; cooler Tuesday evening, except in western portion of Virginia.

RANGE OF THERMOMETER.

The following was the range of the the mometer at The Times office yesterday 9 A. M., 39; 13 M., 54; 3 P. M., 57; 6 M., 56; 9 P. M., 55; 12 M., 58. Average